Christian Register.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——*Luke* xii, 57.

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POETRY.

HE WALKED WITH GOD.

BY MRS HEMANS.

'And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him.'—*Genesis, Chap.* v. *v.* 24.

He walked with God in holy joy,
While yet his days were few;
The deep glad spirit of the Boy,
To love and reverence grew.
Whether, each nightly star to count,
The ancient hills he trod,
Or sought the flowers by stream and fount,
Alike he walked with God.

The graver noon of manhood came,
The full of cares and fears;
One voice was in his heart—the same
It heard through childhood's years.
Amidst fair tents, and flocks, and swains,
O'er his green pasture sod,
A shepherd king on Eastern plains,
The Patriarch walked with God.

And calmly, brightly, that pure life
Melted from earth away;
No pang it knew, no parting strife,
No sorrowful decay.
He bowed him not, like all beside,
Unto the Spoiler's rod,
But joined at once the glorified,
Where angels walk with God.

So let *us* walk—the night must come
To us that comes to all;
We through the darkness must go home,
Hearing the Trumpet's call.
Closed is the path for evermore
Which without death he trod;—
Not so that way, wherein of yore,
His footsteps walked with God!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN CUSTOMS,

The Missionary Herald for May gives a continuation of the Journal of Mr Bird, one of the gentlemen attached to the Palestine Mission. We were interested, as we doubt not our readers will be, in reading the following account of a *Mourning Scene.*

A MOURNING SCENE.

"The proprietor of my house died suddenly in the night. The sons early seated themselves with others of the male relatives along the wall of the garden, near the house, while their numerous acquaintances, one after another, came to mourn with them, and comfort them; and when they had saluted them, each one took his seat with them in silence, on the ground.

No one at all conversant with his Bible, could have witnessed this scene, but the case of Job and his three friends would have occurred familiarly to his recollection.

The women, as they came, entered the house by themselves to condole with the widow and the daughters. Some of them sat weeping, others chanting extemporaneous praises to the dead, and at intervals all seemed to unite in a general loud shriek of lamentation.

When the coffin arrived for the body, it was put down before the door without, and a choir of 20 priests encircling it, chanted, in a low voice, a Syriac service. This ceremony finished, the coffin was carried into the house, amid the shrieks and wailings of the women within, and a burst of loud weeping without, nephews and sons giving unrestrained vent to their grief, and calling out, in the most piteous manner, "my uncle, my uncle; my father, my father."

The body was immediately brought out, and borne rapidly away on the shoulders of men. The women followed it to the edge of the garden, stood waving their handkerchiefs with lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, until it was out of sight, when they smote their breasts and returned.

This sort of mourning continued three days. We were rather disgusted than otherwise by all this excessive manifestation of grief, and were ready to call it *heathenish*, rather than *pious* until we recollected that Israel mourned for Joseph many days, rending his clothes, and putting on sackcloth, and that Joseph made a mourning of seven days for his father, and "they mourned *with a great and very sore lamentation*," so that the inhabitants of the land when they saw it said, "This is a grievous mourning to the Egyptians." After the death of Josiah, "all the singing men and singing women spoke of him in their lamentations." At the death of Absalom, "David covered his face, and cried with a loud voice, O my son Absalom, O Absalom my son! my son!"

JEWS.

We find the Jewish nation scattered over all parts of the world. No where do they form an independent people, and in no country, indeed, have they a fixed residence, if we except some villages in Russia and Arabia, where they live in distinct communities.

The number of the Jews is not decreased much since the time of David and Solomon. Their population was then four millions.—At the present day they amount to about three million two hundred thousand souls, who are distributed in the following manner:

In Bavaria,	53,402
Saxony,	1,300
Hanover,	6,000
Wurtemburg,	9,068
Baden,	16,930
Electorate of Hesse,	5,170
Grand Duchy of Hesse,	14,982
Rest of the Allied German states,	18,248
Frankfort on the Maine,	5,200
Lubec,	400
Hamburg,	8,000
Austrian States,	453,545
Prussia,	134,980
Russia,	426,908
Poland,	232,000
Great Britain,	12,000
Low Countries,	80,000
France,	60,000
Sweden,	450
Denmark,	6,000
Switzerland,	1,970
Italy,	36,900
Ionian Islands,	7,000
Cracow,	7,000
Turkey,	321,000
Asia,	138,000
Africa (of which 300,000 in the Empire of Morocco,	504,000
America,	5,700
West Indies,	50

There are no longer any Jews in Spain or Portugal; there never have been any in Norway; Sweden did not admit them till lately; in the Austrian States they enjoy some rights; in England, though they participate in all the rights of Dissenters, they have never prospered; in Russia they are tolerated, but under strict surveilance; in the States of the German Confederacy, in France, in the Netherlands, and in Prussia, the Jews enjoy all the rights of citizens, without however being eligible to places of public trust.

THE FRENCH CHURCH. The following statement of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Clergy in France, with their respective stipends, paid by the French government, is extracted from documents laid before the Chambers by the Minister of the Interior.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY. The established Church of France is composed of four cardinals, one of whom, the archbishop of Paris, has 100,000 francs yearly, about $20,000; the other three 30,000 each, about $6,000. There are 13 archbishops, besides the metropolitan, who receive each 25,000 francs, $5,000; 66 bishops, each 15,000; 174 vicars general, each from 2,000 to 4,000; 660 canons of prebendaries, each from 1,500 to 2,400; 2,917 cures or rectors, each from 1,100 to 1,600; 22,316 deservants or curates, each from 750 to 1000 francs per annum. To the colleges for educating the younger clergy, 940,000 francs, or $188,000; and for repairing and building churches, 200,000, or $40,000. The whole expense of the establishment, including annuities to infirm clergy, is estimated at 22,650,000 francs, or $1,130,000!

PROTESTANT CLERGY. The Calvinists have three pastors, who receive yearly each 3,000 francs; 28 who receive each 2,000; 69 who receive each 1,500; and lastly 195 pastors, each 1,000—total Calvinist ministers, 295. There are 2 Lutheran pastors, each receiving 3,000 francs; 25 each 2,000; 21 each 1,500; and 175 pastors, each 1,000—total, 220 Lutheran ministers. Sum total paid to the Protestant Clergy 623,000 francs, ($124,600) 24,000 francs allowed for their colleges, and 50,000 for their place of worship—sum total for the Protestant religion, $139,400. This sum is paid by the French government; but it must also be remarked, that there are many Protestant clergy in France, who do not receive any stipend from the government, it being a regulation not to make any grant where the Protestant population does not amount to a thousand.

DOCTRINAL.

The following is the conclusion of Tract No. 11, of the Unitarian Association, the preceding parts of which were given in our two last numbers.

III. Unitarianism goes far enough for moral effect.

It only remains for me to say a few words in answer to the objection, that we do not go far enough for the moral effect of our doctrines. I am persuaded, that this objection never could have arisen, except from a misapprehension of what is really intended, when we are said to believe less than others. It is not meant that our faith is less confident, or less lively, but only that it has fewer objects. Now, take any of the leading doctrines of Christianity—the parental character of God, for example, or a future retribution—and it will not be denied, that, if this were fully believed and realized, in all its applications to the conduct and life, it would be sufficient alone to produce an entire renovation of character. What is wanted, therefore, to give full effect to the Christian system as a motive to duty, is, not that it should be made to include a great many articles of faith, but that it should be made to seem altogether credible to us; so that we may not only assent to it, as something which we are willing to take for granted, but know and feel it to be true, real, and practicable. But will it secure this object, to incorporate into the system doctrines, which are admitted, even by those who hold them, to be offensive to reason, and apparently derogatory to the Supreme Being?—Nay, I ask, with confidence, whether incorporating such doctrines into the christian system must not lessen the practical effect of every doctrine in that system, by rendering the system itself less intelligible, and less probable?

Perhaps, however, it is meant, that we do not go far enough for the moral effect of the gospel, because we leave out of the system doctrines, which, in themselves considered, are of great power as motives to obedience. A little reflection will convince us, that this, like many other assumptions which I have had occasion to expose, is wholly gratuitous. As a general remark, it may be said, that the distinguishing peculiarities of Calvinism relate to what God, and Christ, and the gospel have done *for* us; and these are usually coupled with the doctrine, that we can do nothing whatever for ourselves: and I would just ask, in passing, whether there is any thing in such a system preeminently favorable to virtue. Is a man likely to do more, for being told that he can do nothing, or that every thing has been done for him?

However, on this point I am willing to go into an examination of particular doctrines, and will begin with the Trinity, simply considered. What is there, that the Trinitarian believes respecting the triplicate distinction in the Godhead, that can increase, in the smallest possible measure, his desire of holiness? We all believe that God is one being, and we all profess to clothe this being with the same attributes, and it is because he possesses these attributes, that we love him, and fear him. The Unitarian, therefore, has the same motives to love and fear God with the Trinitarian, because he clothes him with the same attributes; for, as to the mere metaphysical idea, that God exists without any distinction, or in three hundred distinctions, it does not bear in any point on the springs of duty. True, but I shall be told, that, besides the metaphysical, there is also a practical view of this question; that God not only exists, but operates in three distinctions. Admit that he does—admit that, in the work of the christian salvation, he operates in three distinctions; what follows? Are we to be grateful to him because he has saved us *in this particular way*, or because he has saved us? Clearly, because he has saved us; but this the Unitarian believes as firmly as the Trinitarian, and has, therefore, the very same motive for devout thankfulness. Besides, what does the Trinitarian do, but take the prerogatives, which the Unitarian ascribes to the Father alone, and divide them among the three persons of the Godhead? Now I would ask, how there can be more reasons, or more motives, for reverencing and obeying a being possessing and exercising these prerogatives in three persons, than if he possessed and exercised the same prerogatives in one person; especially as it is admitted on all sides, that we can affix no idea whatever to the word *person*, as used in this connexion?

Allowing, however, that the doctrine of the Trinity, simply considered, has no force as a moral principle, it may still be contended, that we give up many other doctrines, involved in it, and dependent on it, of great moral influence. It will be said, for instance, that we give up the Atonement; and the belief of this doctrine, whether true or not, must have great influence on men's lives.—In a former part of this paper, I stated, frankly, what our views are on this subject; and I would now ask, what any Trinitarian believes in addition, that can have a tendency to make him a better man? Does he believe, that what the Saviour has done and suffered on our account, has so far removed all obstacles to our salvation, that now any man, who is so disposed, can be saved by obeying the gospel? Every Unitarian believes as much; and, of course, we can find no distinction here to the advantage of his opponents. Does the Trinitarian believe, then, that what our Saviour has done and suffered on our account, has so far removed all obstacles to our salvation, that now any man, who is so disposed, can be saved *without* obeying the gospel? Does he believe, that, in some way or other, a satisfaction has been made, or a substitute offered, so that now a man may be saved *without* personal holiness? If he goes to this length, I admit that he goes farther than we do; but it seems to me, I must say, that, instead of having a good, it must have a bad influence on his morals; for the plain reason, that it dispenses with the necessity of regarding moral character as a condition of salvation.

Thus, if my limits would permit, I might go on, and take up every doctrine dependent on the Trinity, and show, that, if, in a moral point of view, it makes any difference, this difference is in our favor. But I have time merely for the brief consideration of a general remark, often made in this connexion: namely, that the characters actually formed under Trinitarian impressions are more strict, serious, and devout, than those formed under Unitarian impressions. It is far from my intention to deny or disparage the virtues exhibited by many who hold opinions different from ours; nay, it is freely and gladly conceded, that some of the brightest examples of the christian life are to be found among Trinitarians, both protestant and catholic. But, in tracing these characters to the influences under which they have been formed, we are liable to fall into the error ascribed to the Indians, who first discovered the medical virtues of the Peruvian bark, in a lake, into which a strong wind had thrown several of the trees from which that bark is taken. Year after year, they continued to resort to that spot, believing that the healing virtues they desired resided only in that lake, to which they had been mysteriously communicated by the Great Spirit. Their mistake consisted in not knowing, that the remarkable properties of this water originated in the infusion of a particular principle, which could exist, and did exist, in a multitude of other combinations. So, likewise, the Trinitarian often traces the moral power of Christianity to those peculiar views of it which he holds, when, in fact, it results from the great practical principles, held in common by him and other believers—principles which may exist, and do exist, in combination with very different speculative opinions. The infusion into every creed, that gives that creed its moral virtue, is the profound reverence it inculcates for the plain precepts of the gospel: and there is no reason why this may not belong to any form of Christianity, that has ever been professed by sober men;—though, I must think, it is likely to belong in a higher degree to a form, like ours, which makes every thing depend on repentance and a holy life.

Besides, I think there is observable in many characters, formed under Trinitarian and Calvinistic impressions, a certain severity and extravagance, from which every one must wish them free; as it makes them less amiable, and lessens their resemblance to the character of our Lord. Now, I think it will be found, that these parts of the character, as they are in some respects peculiar to the party, do in fact result from the party's creed. I do believe, that, in many cases, Calvinism does give a certain tinge to the character, and I do not think the character any better for this tinge, but considerably worse. My observation has convinced me, that a Unitarian may have all the seriousness, strictness, and devotion of a Calvinist, without being in danger of having these excellencies reduced and alloyed, in the way I have mentioned. This remark applies particularly to many pious and exemplary females of the orthodox persuasion; for, though it is a pleasure to me to admit their sincerity, and zeal, and regard for principle, I am sometimes left to regret, that, along with the spirit of their religion, they have also caught a little too much of the spirit of their peculiar creed. When this occurs, it is the more to be regretted, as it is found to interfere with that mildness, and gentleness, and modesty, the principal ornament of woman; and compels us to limit our praise to that which was once bestowed on Queen Mary, that she was a good tempered lady of an ill tempered religion.

Thus do we answer the objection, that Unitarians do not go far enough; and, as this objection virtually includes every other, if we have succeeded in answering this, we have shown that our principles rest on a sure and firm foundation.

RELIGOUS SERIOUSNESS.

We have been struck with the justice and pertinency of the following remarks, which appeared as a communication, under the signature E. in the Old Hampshire Post, a religous Newspaper lately transferred from Greenfield to Northampton and edited by Mr J. A. Saxton.

I think there is no duty more binding upon us in all our conduct, but especially in all attempts to vindicate ourselves and our principles from the many charges brought against us, than the duty of *seriousness*. It should be well known, if it be not already, that the great obstacle to the progress of our opinions here, is the impression that there is nothing serious in them; that they are not only unscriptural, but irreligous; opposed not only to the Bible, but to every thing that men have been accustomed to regard as sacred—to the fervors of piety, to a sense of unworthiness and dependence upon the mercy of God, and consequently to that hearty, thrilling interest in religion which such feelings only can awaken. I am persaded, and every day more and more persuaded, that this most ungrounded and unfavorable impression respecting Unitarianism, prevails to a greater degree than most of us are aware, and presents a more formidable obstacle than any thing else to the knowledge and spread of our opinions. I before alluded to the fact that most who listen to the preaching of Unitarians, or read their writings for the first time, express their surprise that God and Jesus are spoken of with respect, or that there is any thing approaching to religion. Of the truth of this proofs are found every day, and I verily believe, that of those who enter a Unitarian church, or take up a Unitarian publication for the first time, with their ears and eyes actually open, at least one half expect to be shocked by some daring blasphemy or impious mockery. A good lady once said of a Unitarian ordination in a neighboring town, that the orthodox who were present, and some of whom had come from a great distance, 'seemed to expect to see the people dance in the broad-aisle.' And this remark, is not very far from the literal truth. The general feeling to which it refers is very common among those who know nothing of us or our opinions, and over some ignorant and weak minds it holds absolute sway.

Now this fact is one, in my view, deserving particular attention. So long as such an opinion prevails, we cannot expect to be heard in explanation or defence of our doctrines. We have no right to expect it. It would be almost a sin to ask it. It is a man's duty to stay away from a house in which he really believes such blasphemy is committed. He would do wrong to go near it. For, though he might be proof against its influence, he ought not to listen to it all—he surely ought not by his example to lead others there.—This impression then must be removed, before we can expect to gain even a patient hearing, or any hearing at all.—And I am not of the number of those who think these things too ridiculous to be noticed. Nothing is too ridiculous to be noticed, which stands in the way of true religion; of Christian charity, and combined Christian effort. There is no prejudice or superstition in the community too foolish to be overcome; and those which are most foolish and most inveterate call for the most prudence and perseverance in those who wish to exterminate them. Nor do I believe that such things will disappear fast enough of themselves, yielding to the general spread of light and knowledge. They will disappear—perhaps fast—but not fast enough—not so fast as they would if we should write and act with more freqent reference to them. The spread of light and knowledge in this region is by no means so rapid, as to lead us to hope every thing from that alone. There are some things about us, which have more the appearance of retrograde, than forward movement, as regards the spirit of intellectual improvement and independent thought. Some melancholy stories might be told of the stupidity that prevails on these subjects, and the tame servility with which men submit to ecclesiastical usurpation and imposition, not very unlike that which distinguished former ages, emphatically called *dark*. The truth is, we must come at the minds of men before we can enlighten them on any subject. We must prevail upon them to open their eyes, or we cannot expect a single ray to enter, unless it come with the very power of heaven's lightning; and that we cannot presume upon. It must be our great purpose, by our general deportment, to give a directly opposite impression to that which prevails respecting our views of religion.—We must show, by their influence upon us, that they *are* serious views; that whether correct or not, they do not lead in any way to irreligion, do not encourage or allow any indifference or levity on this momentous subject; but, on the contrary, that they tend directly and powerfully to cherish deep, serious and practical piety; that they impose high obligations and imperative duties upon all who embrace them. We must strive to make this appear, not only in our conduct, but also in our writings; that when any do venture to read or hear, they may receive such an impression as will remove the great difficulty, and induce them and others to read for themselves, and see if these things are really so.

Yet think not that I am advising to a great effort at seriousness, an outside show, a pains-taking exhibition of religious interest and feeling. Of all things, let Unitarians keep far from this. We have seen, and do see quite enough of it about us, and religion suffers too much from it already, without any aid from us. Neither would I recommend seriousness merely with a view to gain proselytes. If the spirit be not in us, or if it be not the tendency of our faith to cherish it, let us make no pretensions to it, no display of that which we do not possess, for the sake of conciliating those who distrust or dislike us. Let them distrust and dislike still; and the more the better, if we really have not the interest of religion at heart, are not seriously and fervently engaged in the cause of JESUS. Let Unitarianism go down—its temples be abandoned—its books destroyed—its advocates shunned—if it awakens no holy fervor, if it kindles no burning zeal, if it speaks no words of soberness and truth, if it cannot quicken the dead conscience, and rouse the sinner's slumbering soul. It is because I believe most firmly that it *has* this power, that this is its aim and its tendency, that it inculcates and helps to form far more than its disciples have yet exhibited, or perhaps ever will exhibit outwardly, of the spirit of seriousness and true devotion, the desire of purity, the conviction of unworthiness, contrition for sin, and the hope of pardon and reconciliation through him who came to offer them; it is because I believe this *to be* the character and tendency of Unitarianism, that I wish it to be seen and known. It is because I know that the extravagant pretensions of others to uncom-

mon seriousness and religious interest, are apt to disgust us with all appearance of the kind, and to drive us to the opposite extreme—to make us not only not very serious, but apparently the opposite, very light and trivial in our views, disposed rather to laugh at serious things than to encourage them. These are the reasons, why I think it peculiarly our duty, to give to our conversation, conduct, and most of all to our controversial writings, that serious cast which our opinions are so well calculated to impart. At any rate, let us not be betrayed, or provoked, or persecuted, or disgusted into any thing to which our principles are opposed, and which would multiply the obstacles that impede our progress, and help to perpetuate the evils already existing; and which, worse than all, might do incalculable injury to religion itself.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1827.

A selection from the discourses of Dr South, with a sketch of his life and character, has just appeared, which does much credit to the fidelity and good judgment of the editor. We look back with unfeigned respect to the English Establishment, when it could boast of such men as Barrow, Tillotson, and South; whose writings, through very unequal, and some of them on subjects that have become obsolete in the lapse of time, do yet abound in passages of great beauty, originality and power. As entire editions of their works are seldom met with in this country, and indeed are seldom wanted, he who makes and publishes judicious selections from them, deserves to be regarded as a public benefactor. The prejudice justly felt against *abridgements* of every name and nature, ought not to be extended to these selections, for they are not liable to the same objections; for here we have the finest productions of the author's pen unaltered—productions, too, which in no other way can be made accessible to common readers.

The faults of South have been dwelt on with much of that feeling, which is apt to make ordinary minds enjoy the contemplation of the defects and errors of men of genius. That he had faults, and great faults, as a writer on sacred subjects, is not denied; consisting for the most part in a frequent indulgence of a fondness for paradox, conceits, and coarse wit. Even these faults, however, effectually prevent dulness, the only sin commonly considered by this stirring age as absolutely unpardonable. Besides, his strong, abrupt, and often censurable modes of expression, sometimes have the effect to present the subject in new lights, and suggest new ideas, and make a single word, and that perhaps a contemptuous epithet or nickname, do more execution, than could be expected from a thousand arguments. We think the editor has done wisely in giving the most striking and characterestic discourses of his author, without considering whether their style, in all instances, can be reconciled with a fastidous delicacy, or the sentiments they inculcate with the truth. Indeed, had he pursued any other course, he would have been unfaithful to his undertaking, which was not to give on all subjects the spirit and views that ought to prevail; but those of a celebrated writer, of whose mind the selection before us purports to be a fair representation. The memoir, also, which is prefixed, and which is drawn up with ability and discrimination, will serve to prevent any evil arising from the bad manner or bad doctrine of the subject of it; and in most cases make even his wanderings and extravagances instructive.

We shall give a better idea of the work, perhaps, by a few specimens of Dr. South's peculiar style; and for this purpose will begin with one from his discourse on Extempore Prayer; in which, like a true churchman thinking more of his liturgy than the Bible, he gives the utmost licence to his bitterness and contempt for the manner of conducting the devotional services among the dissenters.

"But, on the contrary, are not all their prayers exactly after the *heathenish and pharisaical* copy; always notable for those two things, length and tautology? Two whole hours for one prayer, at a fast, used to be reckoned but a moderate dose; and that, for the most part, fraught with such blasphemous expressions, that, to repeat them would profane the place I am speaking in; and indeed they seldom *carried on the work of such a day*, (as their phrase was,) but they left the church in need of a new consecration.—Add to this, the incoherence and confusion, the endless repetitions, and the insufferable nonsense, that never failed to hold out, even with their utmost prolixity; so that in all their *long fasts*, from first to last, from *seven* in the *morning* to *seven* in the *evening*, (which was their measure,) the pulpit was always the *emptiest* thing in the church; and I never knew such a *fast* kept by them, but their hearers had cause to begin a *thanksgiving*, as soon as they had done. And the truth is, when I consider the matter of their prayers, so full of ramble and inconsequence, and in every respect so very like the language of a dream, and compare it with their carriage of themselves in prayer, with their *eyes* for the most part shut, and their *arms* stretched out in a yawning posture, a man that should hear any of them pray, might, by a very pardonable error, be induced to think, that he was all the time hearing one *talking in his sleep;* besides the strange virtue which their prayers had to procure sleep in others too. So that he who should be present at all their long cant, would show a greater ability in *watching*, than ever they could pretend to in *praying*, if he could forbear sleeping, having so strong a provocation to it, and so fair an excuse for it."

We do not, of course, agree in the views here presented; and the manner is certainly in the highest degree coarse, irreverent and insulting. At the same time, wisdom is to be gathered from the broad caricature; for it must be confessed, that extempore prayer is exposed to many of the abuses above mentioned, and we cannot be too frequently cautioned against them. This selection contains, and we think very properly, Dr. South's celebrated sermon in defence of the "Mystery of the Blessed Trinity;" and in reading it over we are struck with the greater penetration our author discovers in understanding this doctrine, than many of its modern advocates. He does not hesitate to admit, an opinion in which we accord fully, that no one can expect to become a Trinitarian, who is not willing to give up his reason and understanding, and by a desperate effort of blind faith *swallow* the doctrine *whole*.

"The Trinity is a fundamental article of the christian religion; and as he that denies it, may lose *his soul*, so he that too much strives to understand it, may lose *his wits*.—Knowledge is nice, intricate, and tedious; but faith is easy; and what is more, it is safe. And why should I then unhinge my brains, and pursue distraction in the disquisition of that which a little study would sufficiently convince me to be unintelligible? Or why should I by chewing a pill make it useless, which swallowed whole might be curing and restorative? A Christian, in these matters, has nothing to do but to believe; and since I cannot scientifically comprehend this mystery, I shall worship it with the religion of submission and wonder, and casting down my reason before it, receive it with the devotions of silence, and the humble distances of adoration."

Our readers must not suppose, that Dr South always writes on such subjects, and in such a strain. Much the largest part of the volume is entirely practical, and sometimes discovers a degree of mingled pleasantry and sarcasm, which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed. The rest will amuse, but this is the part, which all will allow to be directly useful and edifying; and we think it impossible for any one to give it an attentive perusal without being made better. On the whole, we think the following character of our author given in the Christian Observer is sufficiently just and discriminating. "Between Dr South's extravagant and most ungovernable wit, and his hatred for Puritans and Socinians, added to the still lingering scholastic orthodoxy, the armour he always buckles on for conflict, he must be allowed to exhibit a most grotesque appearance; semi-Calvinist and semi-Arminian, semi-boxer and semi-buffoon, but always eloquent, profound, moral, and bold for God and for truth."

Progress of Unitarianism. If we were acquainted with no other evidence of the progress of Unitarianism, than what is furnished by the heated and persevering opposition of the various sects, we should think this alone a sufficient indication that it had taken a deep and strong hold of the public mind. Scarcely a religious newspaper reaches us that has not some article, intended to hold up Unitarianism and Unitarians in an odious light. In some instances these articles abound with misrepresentations, and are exceedingly reprehensible in their spirit, and in all instances they are adapted and appear to be intended to excite in the minds of readers a prejudice and an enmity against Unitarians, as bad men, as willful perverters of truth, and as opposed to the true spirit of religious seriousness and piety.

If we had good evidence that this treatment of Unitarians on the part of the different sects, proceeded from an honest and unmixed desire to promote the spiritual well-being of those who differ from them, we could regard their opposition with some feelings of respect; but believing as we do, that a true Christian concern for the well-being of our brethren is itself essentially a spirit of kindness and love, and utterly uncompatible with that spirit of exclusion, bitterness and denunciation, which are so manifest in the opposition made to Unitarianism, we cannot but think, with all the apparent zeal for what they suppose the truth, that they grossly deceive themselves in regard to the purity of these motives; and that far other feelings than those which a meek and humble Christian should cherish, are liberally mingling with whatever of better feelings and purposes they may really possess.

There are many passages of doubtful interpretation in Scripture, and respecting which a man may err with comparative innocence. But there are some respecting which no man, whose christian graces are not deplorably obscured, can for a moment doubt.

"If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his."

"If ye love me, keep my commandments."

"And this is my commandment that ye love one another."

We do not charge our orthodox brethen with bad intentions. We believe they are generally well-wishers to the happiness of mankind, if they can be made happy in their own way. But we do bring against them the charge of undue attachment to preconceived notions, and a blameable disregard to the offices of the understanding; and especially, we do bring against them the charge—(and we would that it might be received and solemnly set home to their hearts, in the same spirit in which it is expressed,—the spirit of Christian faithfulness;) the charge of sinful self-deception in regard to the true spirit of that religion of which they are in many respects the ornament;—and of a sinful disobedience to the plain commands of Christ, *to love one another*—and to avoid, all *bitterness and wrath and evil speaking*.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. We refer our readers to a notice of the Secretary, respecting the communication of information previously to the annual meeting; and also to the advertisement of the time and place of the meeting.

An interest appears to be taken in the Association, in different parts of the country. We observe with satisfaction the following notice in the last number of the Worcester Spy.

"The members of the *American Unitarian Association*, resident in Worcester, and all others disposed to promote its objects, are requested to meet at the Chapel of the Central School House, on *Friday evening next*, at 7 o'clock."

The anniversaries of several Benevolent Societies were celebrated in New York City during the week ending May 12th. The New York Observer contains an abstract of the Reports of the principal societies. We have gathered from them such facts as appeared likely to be interesting to our readers.

American Bible Society. The Eleventh Anniversary of this institution was held on Thursday. The President of the Society, the venerable John Jay, being, from the infirmities of age, unable to attend,—his Excellency Governor Clinton presided at the meeting.

The receipts of the Society during the year ending May 1st amounted to $64,764,-13. This is upwards of $11,000 more than the receipts of last year. Upwards of $35,000 of the above named amount was received for Bibles and Testament sold, and upwards of $19,000 from free donations to the Society. The amount of expenditures for the year, is $55,030,93, leaving a balance of $9,733,20 of the last year's receipts in the Treasury.

The number of Bibles printed by the Society during the last year, or now in press, is 45,000, and the number of Testaments 35,-700. Besides these some hundreds of German and Dutch Bibles and Testaments were purchased. The whole number of Bibles and Testaments printed or purchased by the Society since its formation in 1818, is 609,636.

In one of the counties of New York, it was found, last year that 1000 families were destitute of the Bible. This want has been only in part supplied. Several other counties are found to be very destitute; in one 800 families, and in others 500 and 400.

It is stated that in North Carolina, not less than 10,000 families were entirely destitute of the Scriptures. In many parts also of South Carolina and Georgia, there is a great want of Bibles. The same is also particularly the case with the new States of Alabama, Missisippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; and the want is every day increasing by the influx of new settlers.

The number of auxiliary societies recognized during the past year is 41, making in the whole, five hundred and forty seven.

There seems to have been, the past year a commendable activity and success in the cause of the Bible, and yet when we consider the increasing wants of the country, these efforts appear manifestly inadequate to the demands of christian benevolence upon us. The annual increase of our population is probably not less than 400,000. How far what we have done falls short of supplying the demand for Bibles which this increase must create, our readers may judge.

We sympathise fully with the sentiments of the following paragraph of the Report.

"Were we to aim only at the perpetuity of our civil blessings, we might well go to the patriot and ask him to help in giving this book to the hosts who are gathering along the shores of our rivers and lakes, who are peopling country after county and state after state, by those whose power, well or ill directed, must soon affect the social destinies of us all.

"But your Board are impelled by higher than social considerations, to solicit the continued support of this cause. They see that this book which they would circulate, while it sheds its thousand blessings on the present life, points also to a future existence, where our welfare is to be forever connected with a present conformity to the injunctions here inscribed.

"It is this truth, this thrilling truth, which should rouse every Auxiliary to action, should awaken every Christian sympathy in the land, open the lips of every minister of the altar, nerve every benevolent arm, and fire the zeal of every friend of the Bible, until it can be said in truth, that no family in our beloved country is without the word of Life."

American Tract Society. This Society held its second annual meeting in New York City, on Wednesday the 9th inst. This Society was formed of a union of the New England Tract Society, and other Tract Societies in the West.

This Society has stereotyped 45 tracts during the past year. The whole number of the different tracts printed is *two hundred*, making an aggregate of 2,471 pages. *Eighteen* tracts have been printed in Spanish and *fourteen* in French. Ten distinct editions of the *Christian Almanack* for 1827 were issued at different places. Seventy-one thousand copies were printed at the Society's House. During the year ending May 1st, the Society has printed 3,056,100 tracts, making 35,808,500 pages. During the same time, 24,000,000 pages of tracts have been put in circulation.

The receipts of the past year have been $30,413 01, more than three times the amount received during the preceding year.

The expenses of the Society, including contracts made, exceed the income of the year, about $9000. Branches and auxiliaries of this society are established in various parts of the country, amounting in number to 396.

American Home Missionary Society. This society (orthodox) held its first annual Meeting in New York, on the 9th inst.

The total receipts of the year, are $20,-031 21 The expenses of the society, actually incurred for the year, together with what is pledged, amount to upwards of $23,-000 dollars.

[*Query.* Is this the society that sent a Missionary, some time ago to the rich town of Groton? and which is supporting one in Walpole and other towns, formerly united and peacable?]

Presbyterian Education Society. This society held its ninth annual meeting, in New York, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. A proposal having been previously made by this Society, for a union with the American Education Society, and that proposal having been accepted, a resolution was, at this meeting, unanimously passed to carry the proposed union into effect.

The Secretary of the American Unitarian Association requests gentleman who are interested in the progress of Unitarian Christianity to communicate to him in the course of the next week such intelligence as may be introduced into the Annual Report. It is the wish of the Executive Committee to present a general view of the present state of Unitarianism, and facts or opinions regarding the progress of truth in different parts of the country will be acceptable.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER

MR EDITOR—In the Review of the pamphlet entitled, "The Rights of the Congregational Churches, &c." in the last Christian Examiner, an error has been detected, which, though unimportant to the argument, should be corrected. In page 5th of the Review as printed in a separate pamphlet, and in page 127th of the Examiner, it is said, that Dr Morse and Dr Lyman made their report in favor of Consociations to the *Convention of Ministers*, who referred it to the people. The fact however was, that the report abovementioned was made in 1815 to the Massachusetts General Association, and was by that body referred to the several Associations in their connexion, but no church, it is believed, ever accepted it. The case was therefore stronger than was stated in the Review. The cause of the error probably was, that some years before, a plan, similar in substance, had been laid before the Convention of Ministers, which was thought so inconsistent with the usages and liberties of the Congregational Churches, that it was opposed by gentlemen of different opinions, and particularly, as has been said, by Dr Spring of Newburyport, Dr Emmons of Franklin, and Dr Osgood of Medford, and rejected by the Convention of Ministers. It will be perceived, therefore, that the error was against the interest of the Reviewer and diminished the force of his argument. The Convention *rejected* the plan, instead of referring it to the people. The Report first mentioned was made by Dr Morse, Dr Woods, and Dr Codman. Dr Lyman was only Moderator of the General Association, when the Report was made.

By inserting the above in your paper, you will oblige,

THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

TEXT.

If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his.—*Holy Writ.*

COMMENT.

"We know not but this connexion, (that "of *Christ*-ians and Unitarians,) will actu-"ally take place, and so far as we are per-"sonally concerned, we care not. We have "as little sympathy with one of these de-"nominations as we have with the other.—"But sure we are, before the union is con-"summated, there must be great alterations "in one or the other of the parties, or the "mixture must be of a very singular char-"acter. At present we could as well con-"ceive of fire and water harmoniously com-"mingling, or of the torrid and frigid zones "sharing common climate and yielding com-"mon productions, as of an agreeable and "harmonious union between the bawling, "illiterate, self denominated *Christ*-ians and "the cool and speculating Unitarian gen-"try of Boston and Cambridge."—*Christian Watchman, May 11th.*

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

☞The Theological Reading Room, at 81 Washington-street, is furnished with late files of English Periodical works, as well as with religious and other newspapers, and will be found a convenient place of resort, for those gentlemen of the clergy who visit the city during Election week, and who may wish to meet their professional brethren.

Ordination. At an Ordination held in St Michael's Church, at Bristol, R. I. on Sunday, May 6, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, Mr Henry C. Knight was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, and Rev. John Bristed to the Order of Priests. Mr Knight took a letter dismissory for the Diocese of Virginia.

The following summary of facts relating to the circulation of the Scriptures in foreign countries is from the N. Y. Observer.

Several boxes of Spanish Scriptures have been sent, since the last anniversary, for sale or distribution at different places in the island of Cuba.—They were chiefly entrusted to Catholic clergymen, who have manifested a kindness and cordiality in distributing them, which cannot but be viewed with grateful satisfaction by the friends of revealed truth.

Another box of Bibles and Testsments, French and Spanish has been forwarded to the island of Hayti. Others, in small quantities, have been sent to Matamoros, Tampico, Puebla and Mazathan in Mexico, and some others to different parts of South America.

It is a matter of regret to the Board, that while some millions of Bibles are needed in those new Republics, and when all civil and ecclesiastical obstacles to their distribution are removed, there is still such a want of facilities to put them in circulation.—It is suggested that, as soon as the Society's means will allow, it may be expedient to send one or more agents to those liberated nations, to promote the circulation of these long excluded oracles.

The donation of $800 mentioned in the last Report as given for aiding the circulation of the Scriptures among the descendants of Ishmael, has been remitted to the British and Foreign Bible Society, with a request to forward its value in Arabic Scriptures to the American Missionaries at Malta, to be distributed according to the wishes of the benevolent donor.—A letter has been received by Messrs Temple and Smith at Malta, informing the Society that a Firman from the Porte forbids the circulation of the Arabic Scriptures in the Turkish dominions. They add, however, that in communicating with Messrs Goodell and Bird at Beyroot on this subject, they are encouraged to hope that this money can be expended in printing an edition of those Scriptures on Mount Lebanon, at a native press; and that they will, in this case, be better received, and more useful, than if printed in England.

There has lately been formed in this city, an Association, with a view of assisting families to find domestics, and domestics to find families adapted to each other. It is called, "The Society for the mutual benefit of Female Domestics and their Employers." An agent in whose uprightness and truth confidence may be fully placed, is appointed by this Association to keep a Registry Office, at No. 17, Atkinson-street, corner of Berry street. She will direct those for whom no places can be found, on application, to cheap and respectable lodgings, till such time as a suitable place be found for them: it is supposed that those who have come to the city without such means of assistance, have been exposed to temptation, from being accidentally in improper situations.

Any person subscribing one dollar annually, is enabled to apply at the office, for one domestic. After having been a subscriber for two years, the domestic whose name was registered at the time of subscribing, having remained with her employer faithfully performing her duty during that time, will be entitled to a pecuniary reward.—Those who subscribe now, not only contribute to the support of the institution, but the domestics already with them become candidates for premiums from the time of subscribing, one dollar annually being subscribed for each.

The superintending care and interest of kind and intelligent housekeepers, will attract domestics to endeavor to be recommended by this Society, and to come within its patronage. There are fourteen ladies of respectability engaged in the direction of the institution, three of whom are the wives of clergymen of the city. The caution with which characters will be given, must entitle the certificates to confidence in all families. There are no doubt excellent places and many excellent people who would be pleased to fill them, and the object of these ladies, with the aid of an agent, is to secure this mutual benefit. It is desirable this establishment should be extensively known, and Editors of newspapers not only in town but in the country, will do good, by allowing this notice of its objects an insertion in their papers.—*D. Adv.*

The Hartford County Medical Society, has lately passeed the following resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That each member of this society be requested to report at their next annual meeting, the number of those who shall die from intemperance during the next year, and also the number of those diseased from the same cause.

"*Resolved*, That in all future meetings of this society, we dispense with the use of ardent spirit."

The Boston Medical Intelligencer, in noticing these resolutions, says,—

"Can the Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, at their approaching anniversary meeting, do better than to imitate this very commendable example?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *London Free Press* of the 15th intimates that the great measures of the new administration will be: 1st, to provide for the emigration of the surplus and unemployed persons who are in want and choose to leave the country, as the only remedy for the distress among the laboring population. 2d, the emancipation of Ireland. 3d. an Economical Reform in expenditures, and reduction of oppressive taxes. And 4th, to persist in carrying through the *free trade* system.

Discovery Ship. His Majesty's ship *Hecla*, Captain PARRY, bound on a voyage of discovery to West Spitzbergen, and the North Pole, lying opposite to the King's-yard, at Deptford, was to have been inspected yesterday, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admirality, who postponed their intended visit until Eriday.

The Hecla sails, on the present occasion, alone, unaccompanied by either transport, or other ship of war. Her burden is about 400 tons, and though a post ship, she only carries two six pounders, and a complement of 64 men.

The retirement of the Lord Chancellor is an event of much importance; he has adhered to opinions formed in early life, with a pertinacity peculiar to old age, and which precluded the probability or evee possibility of a change.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been unanimously elected Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland for the ensuing year.

On the 14th of April, thirty-seven apprentices were sent to prison at Liverpool, for refusing to perform certain duties directed to be done by their masters.

From Central America. We learn by the brig Mary Livingston, from San Juan Nicaragua, that the different provinces of Central America were in a state of anarchy and civil war. The cities of Leon and Grenada had made war upon Nicaragua and Menagua, and the latter city was surrounded by the Grenadians and Leonians, and was hourly expected to surrender. The city of Messiah had been plundered by the contending parties. Among other reasons which were stated as the cause of the difficulties, one was that the President wished to change the existing form of the government; but the most plausible was the fact that great animosity was entertained by the colored people, (who compose seven eights of the populaton,) against the whites, who held the reins of government.

The numerous foreigners who had entered into mining speculations, found no prospect of realizing their golden dreams, and many who came to the country in affluence, were reduced to penury and want.—*N. Y. paper.*

We have received by the brig Hamlet, arrived below at Philadelphia, from Carthagena, our regular files of Bogota papers to the 22d March, inclusive. The editor of the Constitutionel in speaking of the recent changes in Peru. holds this language:

With respect to the state of Peru, a succession of events has taken place there with such rapidity; the changes have been so complete, so contradictory, and so sudden, that the mind is lost in conjecture, and even those who profess to be best acquainted with the moral and political state of that section of the country, hesitate at present in their calculations, and adduce now as probabilities, what, but a short time back, they confidently announced as facts.

The sudden overthrow of the Bolivian Constitution, so short a time after it had been sworn to by the Cabildo of Lima, the investure of the President of the Council of Government with the Supreme Authority, the convocation of the Congress to draw up another Constitution, and elect the President and Vice President of the Republic in contempt of the previous election of the Liberator President of Colombia to that exalted office, are a series of events which crowd so fast on one another, are conducted with such order and tranquility, have so much the appearance of a concerted plan, that untill the secret agents of these great changes, and the motives which actuated the agents are made public, at this distance from the scene of action, all opinions hazarded upon them can be but mere matter of supposition. Personal ambition has, no doubt, had its share in the introduction of these new measures: if it be combined with a sincere desire to better the condition of the people of Peru, in so far may its acts be justified; that it is so we are not in the condition to judge.—*Ball. pa.*

SUMMARY.

The Election. An attempt was made on Thursday, to elect 22 Representatives, in this City, to supply the vacancies that occured in the election of the week before. Four different lists were voted for, but no individual was elected.

The vacancies which occurred in the late election at Salem, were filled up on Thursday by the election of gentleman on the union or administration list.

Miss Wright, an English lady, well known as the writer of a volume of *travels* in the United States, has recently made an establishment for the benefit of the negro race. The establishment is at *Nashoba*, West Tennessee, and consists of 2000 acres of land, and is valued at $6000. Ten Trustees are to have the management of the property, General Lafayette is one of them.—*Maine Gazette.*

The same paper is of opinion that the elevation of Mr Canning will be a terrible blow to the Apostolicals and Absolutists of the continent.

Duelling. A young man was lately tried by the Royal Court of Paris and condemned to hard labor for life, for killing his adversary in a duel.

The frigate United States brought home Wm. Lay and Cyrus M. Hussey, the only survivors of the crew of ship Globe, of Nantucket. It will be remembered that the crew of this vessel mutinied, killed the captain, and three mates, and carried her to Mulgrave Islands, in the Pacific, where some of the mutineers were killed by their comrades, and the remainder, except Lay and Hussey by the natives.

It is proposed in the New York Enquirer, to establish a "Seamen's Savings Bank" in that city.

American Manufactures. A power looom, for the manufacture of broadcloth. has been shipped at New York for one of the Leeds factories; and other machinery, for the manufacture of cotton and wool, has been sent, by order, to Prussia.

A census of Springfield has been taken within a week or two, and the result shows an increase in seven years of 1850. The present population is 5764.

It is expected that Scott's *Life of Napoleon* will be published in this country in the course of next month. At the late accounts from the author it was nearly completed.

From Saturday the 5th inst. to Wednesday the 9th, there were 115 arrivals at New York, viz:—23 ships, 18 brigs, 53 schooners, and 21 sloops.—These vessels brought about 1500 passengers, chiefly emigrants from Great Britain.

We learn from the *Courier* that, at the Municipal Court in this city, on Friday last, Mr Curtis Guild, was fined seventy-five dollars and costs, for selling lottery tickets in a grocery store. This will have a tendency to check, in some degree, the alarming traffic in this species of *merchandize*, carried on in grocery shops and soda rooms.—*Gazette*

Dr *Chambers'* medicine, for the cure of intemperance, meets with a fair demand in this city.—Mr Blasland, opposite the post office, has disposed of large quantities of it within the last fortnight. We learn that the directors of the House of Industry, at South Boston, are making a trial of it upon several persons in that establishment, committed as habitual drunkards.

There are eighteen newspapers published in Vermont, all but two of which are in favor of the administration.

Murder. Near Albany, on Monday night, 17th, Mr John Whipple was shot through the window as he was sitting in his parlour with a friend.—The ruffian climbed over his woodshed in coming to commit the atrocious crime, and in retreating, as was discovered by the marks of his feet without shoes, and by placing two boxes to help him in getting over the shed. The murder has been committed in a manner very similar to that of Mr Watson, of Montreal.

At Albany circumstances have led to the suspicion of an individual as the murderer of Mr Whipple.

Wm P. Mason, Esq has been appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen to deliver the next 4th of July Oration, in Boston.

The liberal donations of the American people for the Greeks are fully equalled by the inhabitants of Europe. The Paris committee alone collected in 1824 and 1826, $200,000, and in the last six months, in France 200,000 francs, and from other parts of Europe, 325,805 francs.

Brown University. A quarterly examination of all the classes of the university has been had in the chapel the present week, at which, a number of the corporation and of the alumni were present. We learn that the students acquitted themselves honorably and gave evidence of the excellence of the present mode of discipline and instruction pursued in this institution.

RAILWAYS. *Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in England, dated 14th February* 1827.

"The engineer and myself having completed, to our satisfaction, an investigation of the Railways of this kingdom, he parts from me this day to embark in one of the first packets for New-York. Although I have been for two months examining railways, I am in a greater state of admiration than ever about them. As to the phenomena of the Hetton railway, you can scarcely believe them true when in the midst of them—it will look to you like rhodomontade to speak of twenty-four empty wagons, weighing more than thirty tons, being forced up hill, all the way by steam, at the rate of *eighteen* miles an hour, and this upon a plane a mile and a half long. I came down the same plane, standing upon a knee of the hindmost wagon of 24 loaded ones, weighing altogether one hundred tons: they descended the plane by their own gravity, at first slow, and with a solemn sort of grumbling; but, when the acceleration gathers to a head, it is as fearful as it is beautiful. They are the popular mode of communication here. Great Britain will soon be covered with them. We could not have constructed a good one without coming over to examine the defects of the existing ones here, for it is only the *perfections* appear in the public works on railways."—*Gazette.*

The trial for the choice of a Representative to the 20th Congress made in Bristol district on Monday, has resulted in the choice of the Hon. Mr Hodges.—*Centinel.*

Wreck of the Rob Roy. The steam boat Waterloo returned yesterday forenoon from the wreck of the Rob Roy, with 70 of her passengers; the remainder had proceeded for Quebec by land.—The total number of settlers embarked in the Rob Roy at Belfast amounted to 151, out of which 8 men, 2 women and 19 children perished on board at L'Islet, where the vessel stranded. The bodies were all taken on shore, and buried on Thursday morning.

The number of emigrants who have already arrived at this port is about 1500, and preparations both from Ireland and Scotland were making at the commencement of April for the embarkation of thousands at the expense of the emigrant himself. Indeed from what we have heard, we might almost say that the larger number of poor manufacturers in Glasgow and Paisley are only prevented from coming out by want of means. From Ireland thousands are coming out on their own account. Government have given information that 16,000 will be immediately sent out at its expense. We suppose that 25,000 emigrants will arrive here this season.—*Quebec paper.*

Connecticut. The spring session of the Connecticut Legislature commenced at Hartford on the 2d inst. when the Government was duly organized for the ensuing political year. Gov. Tomlinson delivered his message to the Legislature on the morning of the 2d.

It appears from this message, that the fund for the support of common schools in that State, amounts to more than *one million seven hundred thousand dollars*, from which an annual income of more than $72,000 is derived.

Blackstone Canal. We have recently travelled a considerable distance near the line of the canal, and find the contractors zealously engaged in the fulfilment of their contracts. It is estimated that there are now, more than a thousand hands employed on that portion which lies within the limits of this State. The locks are to be of granite, built in the most substantial and thorough manner. Large quantities of the material of the *best* quality, have been found, generally, very near where it is wanted to be used.

The excavation has been all contracted for within the estimates, and although the weather has recently been rather unfavorable, the confidence in an early and successful completion of the work, and in the great public utility of the enterprize, is daily increasing.—*Mass. Spy.*

Maine Steam Boat. The Legislator left Boston on Tuesday morning last for Portland, with about 50 passengers.

The Legislator returned on Thursday from Portland in 14 1-2 hours, with 38 passengers—and departed again this morning at 5.

Seventy-eight canal boats, loaded with western produce, arrived at Albany on Monday last. Some of the boats were loaded with from 300 to 500 bbls of flour. The cargo of 500 bbls brought from Chitteningo, is said to be the largest which has ever been brought to Albany in a canal boat.

B. D. Adv.

Joshua Clark, Esq. of S. Kingstown, R. I. has made extensive preparation for the cultivation of the silk worm, and has planted, this spring upwards of 6000 mulberry trees, on which the silk worm subsists, and will, the next season, plant a large number. The cultivation of the silk worm has been carried on with considerable success, in Vermont, Massachusetts, and in some other of the New-England and Middle States. Two or three of our country gentlemen, residing in different parts of the State have been for some years engaged in the business, in a small way, & have met with success.—(*Prov. Paper.*)

A new Map of the United States has just been published by Messrs. Huntington & Willard, of Hartford. The size we do not learn, but conclude it is on a small scale, as the price is but three dallars on cloth & rollers, and varnished.

It appears by memoranda kept at Windsor, Vt. that *nine feet six inches* of snow fell in that place, during the months of December, January, February and March. *Fifty nine inches* fell in January. So much snow fell in New Ipswish & vicinity on Tuesday, the 1st inst. that the drifts in the road were several feet deep.—*Wor. Spy.*

The "Literary fund," in New Hampshire, now amounts to $40,000, and increases at the rate of $9000 a year. It is a question there whether the state should give this fund to Dartmouth University, or found another College.

Mary Morse lately brought an action against Henry Tomlinson, in the Baltimore County Court, for a breach of promise of marriage, and recovered $3000, the whole amount laid in the declaration.

Sir W. Scott is affirmed to have asked his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart, previous to her marriage, whether she preferred 5,000*l* in ready money, or Ivanhoe, (then unpublished.) In choosing that beautiful and successful romance, it is to be presumed, that the lady did not repent, since the first edition brought her 4,000*l*. and some say more.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. James Miltimore, Capt. Andrew W. Miltimore, of Newbury, to Miss Sarah B. Wiggin, of Stratham, N. Hamp.

On Wednesday evening by Rev. Dr Harris, of Dorchester, Mr Enoch Patterson, jr, of the firm of Lambert and Patterson, to Miss Anne, daughter of Mr John Pierce.

In Charlestown, Mr Ebenezer F. Cutter, to Miss Eliza Ann Edmands.

In Charlestown, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst. Doctor Charles Chapin, of Springfield, Mass. to Miss Elizabeth B. Bridge, daughter of Nathan Bridge, Esq.

In Salem, Mr Benjamin Pickering, to Miss Lydia Stanley.

In Nantucket, Mr Valentine Hussey, to Mrs Mary P. Perkins, of this city.

In Gloucester, R. I. Mr Robert W. Jenks, formerly of this city, to Miss Fidelia B. Kimball.

In Groton, John Rockwood, Esq. to Mrs Sally Ames.

In Portsmouth, Capt. James S. Phillips, to Miss Susan Lawrence, both of Marblehead.

In Lancaster, by Rev. Dr Thayer, Mr James G. Carter, principal of the New Seminary established in that place, to Miss Ann M. Packard, daughter of Rev. Mr Packard.

In Newburyport, Mr Caleb Huse, to Miss Mary Stone, daughter of Capt. Daniel S.

In Groton, on Thursday last, by Rev. Charles Robinson, Lt Daniel Shattuck, jr, to Miss Maria Richardson, daughter of the late Alpheus R. Esq.

In Templeton, April 22, by Rev. Mr Wellington, Mr Diodorus Underwood, to Miss Martha Johnson, all of Templeton.

In Baltimore, Col. Jacob Small, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, to Miss Catherine Young, of Chambersburg, Pa.

DEATHS.

In this city, after a long confinement, Samuel M. Thayer, Esq. aged 66. For many years previous to his last sickness, Mr T. had been one of the Board of Assessors of this city, which office he filled with distinguished fidelity and usefulness. His mild and gentlemanly manners inspired that esteem which his intercourse in private life never failed to ripen and secure.

In this city, Mrs Margaret Underwood, wife of Isaac Underwood, aged 55.

In this city, on Saturday last, Mr Augustus Claflen, aged 27.—Mrs Hannah Hawkes, aged 82.

In Medford, Mr Francis Kidder, 29.

In Providence, Capt. Job Budlong.—Lt. Pardon M. Whipple, of the U. S. Navy, aged 37.

The disease which caused the death of Lt W. was contracted in his exertions in saving the crew of a Swedish vessel wrecked in the Mediterranean several years since, when his boat oversat. The Municipality of Valencia, Spain, caused his portrait to be taken, which now ornaments their Hall.

In Plymouth, N. H. Capt. Levi Warren, of Alstead, by swallowing a draught of potash through mistake.

In Washington City, George Edmund Ironside, LL. D. of the Department of State.

In Rowley, 7th inst. Mr Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard.

In Gloucester, Mrs Thomazine Elwell, wife of Capt. Elias Elwell, aged 38; and on the previous day, Mrs Clementine Davis, wife of Capt. Eliphalet Davis, aged 29—sisters, both of consumption.

In Canton, Mrs Chloe Messinger, wife of Mr Johnathan M. aged 38.

In Framingham, 10th inst. Miss Miranda Bailey, aged 27.

In Portland, Mr Thomas Swain, aged 42; Miss Abigail Pickard, aged 17; Mrs Ann Cummings, wife of Mr Josiah Cummings, aged 65.

In Gardiner, Me, Mr Joseph Gilpatrick, a member of the junior class in Bowdoin College, aged 24.

At Long Beach, N. B. April 12, Mrs Esther, relict of the late Mr Lemuel Bradley, and sister of the late Rev. Ezra Styles, President of Yale College.

In Charleston, S. C. Mr Charles Tew.

In N. Orleans, J. M'Neill, Esq—Caroline, wife of La Pierce, Esq.

In London, on the 8th April, after a severe illness, the Earl of Shrewsbury. His Lordship was the eighteenth Earl, and was in the 75th year of his age. As a member of the Roman Catholic Church, he was of course excluded from the House of Peers; he was a man of very retired habits, and most unassuming manners. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew; he is supposed to have died possessed of great wealth.

Drowned—In Bangor, Me, Joseph McIntosh Esq. He was washed from a raft which was passing through a sluice, and after struggling some time in the water in sight of many who were unable to save him, met an untimely end. Two persons were with him and were swept from the wreck at the same time, and were saved, by regaining the timber.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

NATHANIEL S. SIMPKINS & CO. Court Street, corner of Brattle-street, have just published the third stereotype edition of the DEFINITION ENGLISH READER.

In this Reader, a Vocabulary is placed at the head of each Section, giving the *definitions* and true *pronunciations* of the most important words, agreeably to the principles of WALKER. It gives an opportunity to the scholars, when studying their lessons, to determine the pronunciation and definition of any difficult word that may occur, without reference to a Dictionary. Walker's Orthography is also given to the work, for the purpose of uniformity.

One great objection to the introduction of a new book, is obviated by the present publication, which, with the exception of the Vocabulary, conforms to the edition now in use; thus giving an opportunity for its introduction, as each scholar may become in want of a new Reader, instead of requiring the whole school to throw aside their old books at once, and purchase new.

In the press and will be published in a few days by *N. S. Simpkins & Co.* and *Hilliard, Gray and Co.*—

The DEFINITION INTRODUCTION to Murray's Reader. "Amidst the multitude of new "school books which the love of novelty, the vanity of authorship, and the desire of gain, obtrude upon the public, we have seen none that, "in our estimation, are superior, and but few "that are comparable to those deservedly popular and useful works compiled by the celebrated "LINDLEY MURRAY, a man who devoted his "time and talents to this object, and who, from "the example of a virtuous life, the elegance, the "purity and the moral tendency of his wrinings, "and his efforts to fix, improve and adorn the "English language, may justly be regarded as a "benefactor of the human race; unless, therefore, "they are superseded, not merely by works, professedly, but decidedly better, we should regret "to see them detruded from the merited pre-eminence which they have so long enjoyed and "maintained in the public opinion." This *Introduction*, like the *Definition Reader*, is improved by the addition of a *vocabulary* of the most important and difficult words prefixed to each section; thus giving the pupil an opportunity to ascertain, not only the *pronunciation* but the *definition* of any difficult words that may occur, without that obstruction to good reading which is so often experienced by the young scholar, in a book where the words are divided and accented in the body of the work.

N. S. Simpkins & Co. have received a new edition of *Smiley's* GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS—besides the usual Maps, this edition has a Map of Mexico, with the recent divisions into states and territories, and a Map of the West India Islands.

Grimshaw's HISTORY OF THE U. STATES, with Questions and Key adapted.

Goldsmith's History of ENGLAND, GREECE and ROME, all improved by *W. Grimshaw*—with Questions and Keys:

Grimshaw's ETEMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, or Analysis of the English language, containing the radicals and definition of words derived from the Greek, Latin and French languages, &c.

Also—Walker's Dictionary; Murray's Grammar; Class Books and Arithmeticks of all kinds in common use; Writing and Letter paper; Copy Books; Quills, Slates, &c. may 19

ASSESSORS NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the City of Boston, in conformity to the State Law, authorizing and directing their duty, give notice, that they will attend at their Office, east corner of Old Fanueil Hall, until the first day of July next, and *no longer*, to receive lists of the Real and Personal Estates and Income of the inhabitants, and of all Corporations and Copartnerships respectively of said City, with a view to an equitable and satisfactory apportionment of the City and County Tax for the current year.

The Assessors wish their fellow citizens distinctly to understand, that no oral communication will be considered; and they confidently hope that every Citizen, Corporation and Copartnership, will avail themselves of the opportunity of virtually taxing themselves, by sending in true and perfect lists in writing, of property in their possession, including Proprietary Estates, and Estates in Trust liable to be taxed, on or before the time above specified; and that all those who neglect or refuse to comply with this requisition, will be doomed and assessed by the Assessors according to their best skill and judgment; and that no alteration will be made in the said dooming and assessment, except upon the pleas, set forth in the statute of the Commonwealth, in such cases made and provided.

Where Estates of deceased persons have been divided among the several heirs, since last year, or have changed owners from other causes, the Assessors will feel themselves obliged to Executors and Administrators, and other persons interested in such Estates, to give them notice of all such facts; and unless this notice is attended to immediately, all such Estates will be taxed as last year, to the Heirs, or otherwise, as the case may be. It will be observed that the *extra official* notice heretofore sanctioned, of calling on the inhabitants to review the tax books, after the taxes are apportioned, will be *discontinued*.

The following Schedule contains all the taxable articles, and may serve as a form, viz.

Polls, the number from 16 years and upwards.
Real Estate, the just value.
Money at Interest, more than is paid Interest for:
Bank and Insurance Stock, the just value.
Public Securities of all kinds, the just value.
Amount of the value of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, stock in trade, Vessels of all kinds, with their appurtenances and appendages, at home and abroad, paid for or not paid for.
Horses and Cattle, the just value.
Income from Profession, Faculty, Trade or Employment, gained by sea or land.

SAMUEL NORWOOD,
JOHN STEVENS,
HENRY BASS,
THOMAS JACKSON,
THOMAS C. AMORY,
} *Assessors.*

Assessors Office,
May 1, 1827.

THE CORONATION OF NAPOLEON.

PAINTED by the celebrated DAVID, is now open to the public, in the spacious Hall over the New Market.

The Picture is 32 feet long by 22 high, and occupied the artist 14 years to paint it.

Admittance 25 cents—a description of the Picture, price twelve and a half cents to be had at the door.

Hours of exhibition from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

April 28, 1827.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED; a teacher to take charge of a school in one of the western cities. An individual qualified to conduct a school of the highest class would receive a liberal compensation.—It is desirable that he should also be qualified to officiate occasionally in a Unitarian Church. Application, with references will be received at this office, and more particular information given, at this office. may 12

SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNS.

SELECT HYMNS for Sunday Schools, printed on one side of a sheet, and intended to be posted on stiff paper, and used in the form of cards, may be obtained at this office. may 19

WANTED,

AN active well-disposed lad, about 14 years old as an apprentice to the printing business. Inquire at this office. may 19

WARE'S DISCOURSES.

FOR SALE, at the Christian Register Office, neatly bound, a few copies only, of the first edition of Ware's Discourses on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ,

The cheap edition of this work may also be obtained at the same place, for distribution. may 19

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Unitarian Association will be held on Tuesday evening, May 29th, at *Boylston Hall*, Washington Street. The meeting will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the reading of the Annual Report will be followed by addresses from several gentlemen.—Seats will be provided for ladies.

EZRA S. GANNETT, *Secretary.*

may 19

HYMNS.

JUST published, and for sale by BOWLES and DEARBORN, 72 Washington-street,—Hymns for Children. "Let Children praise the Lord." Price 12 1-2 cents. may 19

BUNKER HILL CONTEST, &c.

JUST received and for sale by *BOWLES and DEARBORN*, 72 Washington-st.

A "Bunker Hill" Contest, A. D. 1826, betwen the "Holy Alliance" for the establishment of Hierarchy, and Ecclesiastical domination over the Human mind, *on the one side;* and the asserters of Free Inquiry, Bible Religion, Christian Freedom and Civil Liberty; *on the other.* The Rev. Charles Finney, "Home Missionary" and High Priest of the Expeditions of the Alliance in the interier of New York; Head Quarters. County of Oneida. By Ephraim Perkins, a Layman of Trenton.

"*Truth needs not the defence of human creeds, or the aid of civil power; Falsehood cannot maintain herself without them.*"—Price 25 cents.

Also—Letter to the Presbytery of Oneida County, New York, and their "committee the Rev. John Frost, Rev. Moses Gillet, and Rev. Noah Coe," "appointed to receive communications from Ministers and others respecting the late revival in this county." By Ephraim Perkins, a plain Farmer of Trenton. Price 12 1-2 cents. may 19

MR DEWEY'S DISCOURSES.

JUST published, at this office, "Two Discourses, designed to illustrate in some particulars, the original use of the Epistles of the New Testament, compared with there use and application at the present day. By Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford." may 19

MR LAMSON'S DISCOURSE.

A CHEAP edition of Mr Lamson's Discourse at the ordination of Rev C. C. Sewall, at Danvers, is just published, and is for sale at this office. may 19

EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society will be holden, Wednesday, the 30th instant, half past 6 o'clock, P. M. in the Vestry of Federal-st. Church. The Trustees are desired to meet at the same place, at 6 o'clock. A discourse will be delivered in the Church, Federal-street, before the Society, at 1-2 pas 7 o'clock.

A BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Society.*

May 12.

PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

AS the Spring Schools are now opening, *LINCOLN & EDMANDS* respectfully call the attention of School Committees to the *PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT*, in which all the proper names, and many other words are accented, to lead to a correct pronunciation. Nearly 30,000 copies of this work have already been called for, and it has exerted a very powerful influence in exciting attention to the subject of correct pronunciation, and establishing habits of correct speaking. Well printed from stereotype plates, on good paper.

In numerous towns, the School Committee have given particular directions for the introduction of the Pronouncing Testament; and the attaching of Walker's pronunciation to the work, will undoubtedly render the Testament a more universal companion in schools. Early habits of pronunciation are difficult to be changed, which renders it important to acquire those habits which are correct. The Spelling Books, which are now fast coming into use, are founded on the principles of Mr Walker; and it cannot fail to be beneficial to have reading lessons marked agreeably to the same principles.

☞The Pronouncing Testament may also be obtained at the office of the Christian Register. may 12

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington-street, Boston, publish and keep for sale Kelly's *FIRST AND SECOND SPELLING BOOKS.*—These books are going into use in all parts of the country.—They have been made, and adapted to the use of Schools, with much care and expense

The price of the *First Spelling Book* is only 8 1-3 cents each by the dozen, and is sufficiently large for beginners. The price of the *Second Spelling Book*, is 16 2-3 by the dozen, and contains 168 pages, comprising the *Elements* of the English Language, and lessons in *Orthography* and *Reading*. The importance and economy of putting the subject matter of spelling books into 2 volumes, will be apparent to every one on the least reflection. The reading lessons in *these books*, are made easy, and by a new and happy method are prepared to facilitate improvement; this circumstance alone renders them, to the *inexperienced learner*, desirable and valuable reading lessons. Some of the best judges in our country, and all teachers who have used *Kelley's Spelling Books*, uniformly concur in the opinion, that for the neatness of execution, for correctness of orthography, and for the simplicity of the method of showing a just pronunciation, as well as for the arrangement generally, they are superior to all other books with which they are acquainted. As youthful instruction requires the use of the best elementary books, and as different publications of this nature possess different degrees of merit, of which those may not be aware, who have not compared them, School Committees and Instructers are invited to call and receive a copy of the above books, gratuitously for examination.

☞These books may be obtained also of Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth; Wm Hyde, Portland; and of booksellers generally. may 12

GEORGE WHITE.

THIS day published by N. S. SIMPKINS & Co. Court-street, *GEORGE WHITE* or *THE GENEROUS BOY.*

This beautiful little story is thought to be admirably calculated to imbue the minds of the young with the true principle of a generous and forgiving disposition.

Likewise for sale children and youths books, suitable for Juvenile Libraries. Hymns on sheets. Rewards of Merit, with a short hymn adapted to the capacities of young children, attached to each reward—price from 4 to 25 cents per dozen.—Class papers, &c. for Sunday schools. may 12

POETRY.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

Oft have I seen the mother guide
Her infant charge along:
Affection's glow and woman's pride
Would mingle with her song—
And I have marked the infant's smile
The sweet dependant air—
The mother gaze entranced the while
Or breathe her soul in prayer.

"Sweet infant of my earliest love,
Thy father's image dear!
Thy hand, when all inconstant prove,
Shall wipe my falling tear—
And in the last sad hour of death,
If thou art kneeling by,
I'll cheerfully resign my breath
And close my dying eye."

But when a few and varied years
Had swiftly rolled away,
And thro' life's mingled woes and tears,
Had brought on woman's day;
Then, side by side, in love they go
In peace, the same sweet path;
Or mid ill fortune's deepest woe
Together bide her wrath.

The dearest friends that walk he earth!—
How well the mother's love and care
Are now repayed by growing worth;
How blest their path-ways are;
For sorrow shared, like mutual weal,
In fortune's dark, as brightest hours,
Will speak delight to those that feel,
And strew the waste of life with flowers.

Again—a few more years have fled—
That daughter's form in matron dress,
That mother with her tottering tread,
Are still a sight of loveliness;
Tho' scarce her age with step of fear
Can pace her cottage floor,
But her child, in turn forever near,
Must meet and guide her o'er.

What better, holier deed, than thus
Devote ourselves to bless and cheer
The heart, that wept and toiled for us
In childhood's gay, but helpless year—
Oh! when shall hasten to it's end
My fleeting life below,
May one sweet child still o'er me bend
And true affection sooth my woe.

L***N A***R.

Cambridge, May, 1827.

EDUCATION.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The interest lately excited in the community, on the subject of the religious instruction of the young, we consider a happy omen. We trust that much good will result from it. Sunday schools, rightly conducted, may undoubtedly be made a great means of moral and religious benefit to those who come within their influence.—We are glad to find that there are those among us, who are willing to devote their leisure hours to the advancement of an undertaking from which so much may be hoped.

We cheerfully give room for the following circular and constitution.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,—The subject of schools for the religious instruction of children on the sabbath, is one which has excited much interest among Unitarian Christians, in our city and its vicinity for some time past; and the success of the efforts which have been made for the establishment of such schools has been so great, that the number of children now taught in them, in the city, is much more than double what it was but six months since. The number of teachers has also increased in an equal, if not greater proportion.

The punctuality and cheerfulness with which the children come to these schools, the interest and attention shown by them while there, and the gratifying accounts which they give to their parents and friends of what they are taught, and the manner in which they are engaged, present the strongest and most unequivocal proofs that great good has been effected, and that much more may reasonably be anticipated from multiplying and extending these institutions: and they are circumstances highly encouraging to the teachers to persevere in the very important work in which they have engaged.

The advantages which the teachers have derived from their preparatory meetings, held by those who are engaged in the same school, or by the teachers of two or more schools, are such, that a desire for increasing the usefulness of these meetings has been generally expressed for some months past, and a plan has recently been adopted, which, we hope, will not only secure this object, but greatly advance the cause of religious instruction for the young on the sabbath. A Society has been formed, called the BOSTON SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, with a view of embracing as its members all the teachers of the several sabbath schools in the city, and all the friends of these institutions who may be disposed thus to associate for promoting their extension.

The general objects of this society will readily be seen by a perusal of the constitution herewith enclosed, and part of the report of a committee on the subject of forming such a society, published in the ninth number of the Christian Register for the present year.

We earnestly hope that we shall have the sympathy and co-operation of our brethren in the different parts of our country; and that efforts will be made to establish schools for the religious instruction of children on the sabbath in all parishes where they do not already exist. We hope further, that societies of teachers will be formed, and arrangements made to obtain annual reports of the state of their schools; and wherever these objects can be effected, it will be very gratifying and encouraging to us to receive accounts of them, and also to receive reports of the schools in season to have them noticed at the first annual meeting of our society.—We shall moreover esteem it highly favorable to the first efforts of this society, if we can receive with as little delay as possible, such information as can be immediately had of the present state of sabbath schools which are already established, either under the superintendence of pastors or other teachers.

This communication is addressed to you, respectfully soliciting your aid, as far as it may be in your power to give it, in promoting the objects of the above-named institution, by

J. F. FLAGG, *Corresponding Sec'y.*
of the Boston Sunday School Society.

Boston, May 10, 1827.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the *Boston Sunday School Society.*

ART. 2 The officers of this Society, which shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meetings, shall be a President, Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall also be a Standing Committee, consisting of one teacher from each Sabbath school connected with the Society; and this Committee, with the above named Officers, shall constitute a Board of Directors.

ART. 3 It shall be the duty of the President, and in his absence, of the Vice President, to preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors.

The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to all the duties which the nature of his office requires, and shall be governed therein by the advice and directions which shall from time to time be given him by the Board of Directors.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair record of all the doings of the Society, and of the Board of Directors, at their respective meetings; shall notify all such meetings in the manner which shall be determined by the Directors; and in case of absence, he shall cause the record book and all necessary papers to be sent to the place of said meetings in due season.

The Treasurer shall be required to keep a correct account of all moneys received or paid by him for the society, and to make a report of the state of the Treasury annually, at the meeting of the Board of Directors next preceding the annual meeting of the society.

It shall be the duty of the members of the Standing Committee to attend to the state and mode of management of the Sabbath schools to which they are attached, and make a report of the same at each quarterly meet- of the Directors: to examine and select books, tracts, hymns, and other publications suitable for the use of Sabbath schools; and submit such as they may approve to the Board of Directors for further examination; and to lend their personal aid in the establishment of new schools, whenever they shall appear to be wanted.

The Board of Directors shall hold a meeting once in three months, four weeks previous to the annual and quarterly meeting of the society, for the purpose of hearing the reports which may be rendered by the officers or members of the Standing Committee, to aid in the formation and encouragement of auxiliary societies, and for transacting all business relating to the pecuniary or prudential concerns of the society.

ART. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, on the last Wednesday of November, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for the election of officers, and for the transaction of any other important business. After the business of electing officers, &c, is finished, the Society shall convene on the same day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at a public meeting in some suitable place for the purpose of uniting in religious exercises, for hearing the annual report of the Directors; and also for attending to all other communications or addresses on the subject of Sabbath schools which may there be offered by the members or friends of the Institution.

There shall be three quarterly meetings of the Society, on the last Wednesday of February, May, and August, at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of conversing upon the state of the schools, and of giving to every member of the Society an opportunity of communicating any information he may have, by which the interests of the schools may be promoted. These meetings shall be opened and closed with some brief religious exercises.

The first annual meeting shall be on the last Wednesday of November, A. D. 1827.

ART. 5. A fund for defraying the requisite expenses and promoting the general objects of the Society, shall be established by an annual assessment of one dollar on each member. All other means to be adopted for increasing this fund shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

ART. 6. All persons wishing to become members of this Society, may at any time signify the same to the Recording Secretary, and sign the Constitution, or request him to add their names to the list of members, and pay him the annual assessment.

ART. 7. This Constitution shall be subject to alteration, or amendment, provided at any meeting of the Society, two thirds of the members present shall give their vote in favor of such a measure, a notice of the proposed amendment having been given at a previous meeting.

President, Jos. Tuckerman, D. D. *Vice President,* Moses Grant. *Corresponding Sec'y,* J. F. Flagg, M. D. *Rec'g Sec'y,* Frederick T. Gray. *Directors,* Thomas Hardy, S. H. Barnes, J. N. Daniel, E. G. Davis, M. D., Stephen Fairbanks, Lewis G. Pray.

MISCELLANY.

ENGLISH GAME LAWS.

The Liverpool Commercial Chronicle of March 3d gives several short articles under the title of the "blessings of the Game Laws." The demoralizing tendency, as well as the cruel character of these laws, is, very justly, the subject of much complaint in the English papers. Who that has the spirit of a christian man does not feel himself roused with indignation at the cruelty and recklessness with which the lower orders are treated, and especially at the conduct of the two clergymen named in one of the statements,—at their almost brutal insensibility to all that is decent and honorable in the character of Christian Magistrates, and professedly christian ministers.

OLDHAM. On Monday week, James Clegg of Greenacres Moor, near Oldham, was fined in the mitigated penalty of 10*l*, before James Lees, Esq. of Clarksfield, for being out with a dog and gun, *with an intent to kill game.* The worthy magistrate commiserating the peculiarly hard case of the sportsman, (who, it was evident, was in quest of no other *game* but *sparrows*, for those are the only game that exist in Oldham,) prevailed upon the informer, a person named Henshaw, to withdraw the conviction, and the penalty was reduced to 5*l*.

SPRING GUNS. Last Friday morning, as a young man, in the employ of Mr Johnson, of Wath, spirit-merchant, was passing with a cart load of goods through a wood, in the neighborhood of Brierly, called New Park Spring, the horse set his foot on the wire of a spring gun, which had been imprudently laid across the road; it went off, and we are sorry to learn, the contents were lodged in the shoulder of the valuable animal; fortunately the man was on the contrary side, and thus escaped. We much regret to have to record another accident from the disgraceful practic of fortifying the estates of our gentry with such a fatal weapon as the spring gun, and we would indulge the hope that the day is not far distant when the legislature of our country shall effectually put a stop to this barbarous custom.—*Sheffield Iris.*

PARTRIDGES' EGGS. In our paper of the 10th inst. was a short paragraph, stating that a young woman had been committed to a prison in Nottinghamshire, for taking a few partridges' eggs from a nest. The statement excited the notice of one of our readers, a gentleman whose abhorrence of every kind of oppression leads him to pay particular attention to the acts of the country magistracy. This gentleman, conceiving that such a commitment was an exceedingly cruel one, and grieving that the poor girl should be exposed to the contaminating influence of a jail, wrote to Nottingham, of which town he is a freeman, to obtain the particulars of the case. From the answer which he received, and which he had kindly communicated to us, we are enabled to give the following statement:

"Last summer, Mary Marshall, a young woman of good character, was weeding in a field, along with some other women, when they found a nest containing some eggs. As they did not suppose that there was any crime in taking the eggs of a wild bird, they agreed to divide them, and as she happened to have a basket with her, they were put in it and carried home when their labor was over. The circumstance coming to the knowledge of a game keeper, he laid an information against her, and the poor girl finding that she had committed an offence against the game laws, and fearful of the consequences, left her home, and went to Nottingham, where she was taken into the service of Mr Swanwick of the King's Head Tavern. Here her conduct was quite in accordance with her previous good character, and in this situation she might have remained, with credit to herself, and to the entire satisfaction of her employer. But justice, it seems, was not satisfied; no expiation had been made for the horrible crime of taking two or three eggs found in a field; and the place of her retreat being discovered, she was dragged away from her comfortable situation, and being taken before the Rev. Mr Lowe, of Bingham, and the Rev. Mr Beaumont, of East Bridgeford, this respectable young woman was by them committed for three months in the Southwell House of Correction.

Manchester Gaz.

OLD TIMES.

"The first notice of London as a place of commercial importance, occurs in the Annals of Tacitus, who speaks of it as the *nobile emporium* of his time; the great resort of merchants, and famous for its trade and intercourse, though not a colony."

"About the year 886, London, which appears to have been almost totally destroyed and depopulated by the Danes, was restored, and more strongly fortified by Alfred, and soon after filled with inhabitants who had been driven into exile, or kept in captivity by the Danes."

"In the year 1556, a manufactory of the finest sort of glasses, was established in Friars; and the fine flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice, was at the same time made at the Savoy. Seven years afterwards a manufacture of knives was begun by Thomas Mathews, of Fleet Bridge."

The whole number of merchants in London at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, namely, anno 1561, were in all only 327."

"In the year 1579, Morgan Hubbelthorn, a dyer, was sent into Persia at the expense of the city of London, to learn the art of dying there, and of making carpets."

"In the year 1564, the use of coaches was introduced by a Dutchman, named William Boonen, who became the Queen's coachman, and before many years, divers great ladies made them coaches and rode in them up and down the countries."

"Shortly before that period the knowledge and wear of lawns and cambrics was introduced by the Dutch merchants, who retailed those articles, in ells, yards, &c, 'for there was not then one shopkeeper amongst forty who durst buy a *whole piece.*"

"About the fifth or sixth, of Elizabeth, the manufacture of Pins was introduced; and in her eighth year, the making of needles was first taught."

"About the fifth or sixth, of Elizabeth, the making of earthern furnaces, earthern *fire pottes*, and earthern ovens, transportable was first taught in London, without Moorgate, by Richard Dyer, an Englishman, who brought the art from Spain."

"Women's marks, muffs, fans, bodkins, and periwigs, were introduced from France about the time of the massacre in Paris, anno 1572, and in the year 1577; pocket watches were first brought into London from Nuremburg, in Germany, where they are thought to have been invented."

"Harrison in his 'Description of Britain," first printed in 1577, speaking of the forests, remarks, 'that an infinite deal of wood had been destroyed within these few years,' and 'I dare affirm,' he continues, in a tone of prescience, 'that if woods do go so fast into decay, in the next hundred years of grace, as they have done, or are likely to do in this, it is to be feared that *sea coal* will be good merchandize, even in the very city of London.' In 1615, two hundred sail were employed in bringing coals to the metropolis."

"The printing of *prices current* was first adopted by John Day, citizen and sworn-broker, of London, in 1634."

"The banking business commenced in 1545, as appears from a very rare and curious phamphlet, entitled 'The misery of the new fashioned gold-smiths, or bankers, discovered;' and in which it is stated, that the merchants and traders of London, no longer daring to confide, as before, in the integrity and care of their apprentices and clerks, who frequently left their master to go into the army, began first at this period to lodge their cash in the hands of gold-smiths, whom they also commissioned both to receive and to pay for them. The gold-smiths quickly perceiving the great advantages that might be derived from this possible capital, soon began to allow a regular interest on all sums deposited.

"In the same year also, the use of coffee was introduced into London, by a Turkey merchant, who brought home with him, a Raugusan Greek, by whom the manner of roasting, and making coffee was first made known."

"In the year 1670, the wear of *India Muslins* was introduced into London, and soon became prevalent. In this year also, the *Hudson's Bay Company* was incorporated with very enlarged powers; and the manufacture of fine glass was brought to perfection, through the encouragement given by the Duke of Buckingham, who 'procured makers, grinders, and polishers of glass from Venice, to settle in England."

"The *printing of Calicoes* was first practised in London, in 1678; and nearly at the same time, the *weaver's loom* was introduced into the metropolis, from Holland; and it was called the Dutch-loom engine."

"The great increase in the population and domestic traffic of the metropolis, led to that useful establishment, the *penny-post*, which was set up by one Murray, an upholsterer, in the year 1688."

"The year 1694 became a most memorable one in the commercial annals of the metropolis, by the institution of the bank of England, which was incorporated by charter on the 29th of July; and the effects of which on the trade, prosperity, revenues, and government of Great Britain, are perhaps incalculable."

"*Muslins* of British manufacture were first made in 1781; and they were sold in London the same year."—*N. Y. Times.*

REES CYCLOPAEDA.

A SET of REES CYCLOPÆDA, in No's may be obtained at this office, on short notice. Price $125. April 14.

MILLARD'S TRUE MESSIAH EXALTED.

THE small tract entitled "The True Messiah Exalted," by Elder David Millard, a preacher of the Christian Society, may be had at 81 Washington-street. There are on hand, also, a few copies of his larger work, with the same title. This is a small, 18mo. book, neatly bound in sheep, and may be had on reasonable terms for distribution. 4t

FEMALE EDUCATION, BOSTON.

THE Summer Term in the LITERARY SEMINARY, back of St Pauls, Common Street, will commence, the first Monday in April.

PRICE OF TUITION.

Common branches, $12 per quarter. Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Latin, French, and Drawing, $18 per quarter. No deduction for loss of time.

☞French is taught by Mr Berteau—Drawing in both Water and Oil Colors by Miss Ross.

BOOKS USED.

Walker's Dictionary; Grimshaw's Etymology; Juvenile Companion; Biblical Reader; Historical Reader; Classical Reader; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Woodbridge's Geography; Willard's and Woodbridge's Universal do.; Blair's Outline of Ancient History; Grimshaw's Histories of Greece, Rome, England, and the United States; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; Dabol's and Colburn's Arithmetic; Hedges Logic; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Wilkin's Astronomy; Parkhurst's Moral Philosophy; Conversations on Chemistry; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History; Comstock's Mineralogy; Euclid's Elements; and Upham's Text Book in Intellectual Philosophy.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In an adjoining room is a Preparatory School, consisting chiefly of Misses between six and ten years of age, for common branches of Education and Needle Work. The Scholars in this Department, are under the immediate care of Miss Davis, but are subject to the general regulations of the Seminary, and are examined once a week in their studies by the Principal.—Tuition from $2 to $10 per Quarter.

J. L. BLAKE.

Boston, 28th March, 1827.

REVIEW OF MILTON.

REMARKS on the Character and Writings of John Milton, may be obtained at 81 Washington-treet. april 21

AGENTS of the American Unitarian Association, of whom the Tracts of the Association may be had.

GENERAL AGENTS, Bowles & Dearborn, No. 72, Washington-street, *Boston.*

MASSACHUSETTS. Jonathan A. Saxon, *Greenfield;* James R. Buffum, *Salem;* John Stacy, *Concord;* David Andrews, *Hingham;* Caleb Gill, do; Allen Danforth, *Plymouth;* Henry Gray Thacher, *Yarmouth;* Clarendon Harris, *Worcester;* Cephas Clapp, *Northampton;* Elisha Edwards, *Springfield;* James Brown, *Cambridge;* Geo. Copeland, *Brewester;* William Howe, *New Bedford;* David Marshall, *Waltham;* Alpheus Richardson, *Groton;* Joseph Davis, Jr, *Northboro;* Sylvester Procter, *Danvers;* Rev. Seth Alden, *Marlboro;* H. & G. Carter, *Lancaster;* Rev. T. F. Rogers, *Bernardston;* Otis Bailey, *Chelmsford;* Daniel I. Tenney, *Lexington;* Thomas Billings, *Lowell.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Jacob B. Moore, *Concord;* John W. Foster, *Portsmouth;* John Prentiss, *Keene;* Sam. C. Stevens, *Dover;* Steven Abbot, *Willon.*

VERMONT. Rev. George G. Ingersoll, *Burlington.*

MAINE. Glazier & Co. *Hallowell;* Ethan Earle, *Brunswick;* E. F. Morrill, *Belfast;* Putman & Blake, *Saco;* Pearson, Little & Robinson, *Portland.*

CONNECICUT. Rev. Samuel J. May, *Brooklyn;*

NEW YORK. Charles S. Francis, *New York;* Rev. Barnabas Bates, *New York;* Elder David Millard, *West Bloomfield.*

PENNSYLVANIA. James Kay, *Philadelphia.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Bartow & Brannan, *Washington.*

MARYLAND. William G. Appleton, *Baltimore.*

SOUTH CAROLINA. Hurlbut & Lloyd, *Charleston.* m 31.

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in connexion with other Booksellers, proposes to publish a volume corresponding in character to the popular works, which appear annually in London, under the titles of "Souvenir," "Amulet," "Forget Me Not," &c. It is to consist wholly of original pieces, of a lively character, in prose and in verse, extending to from one to twenty pages each. It is particularly desired that it may embrace interesting sketches and tales, illustrative of American history, scenery and manners.

It is proposed that the title of the work be, *The Token, a Christmas and New Year's Gift. for* 1828. As the publishers are anxious to have it take a high rank among works of this sort, they particularly invite the contributions of persons of taste. A premium of One Hundred Dollars, or a Medal of that value, will be given for the best original Tale, and the same for the best Poem; the awards to be made by gentlemen, whose names will be hereafter published.

The work will be published simultaneously at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Communications for it to be addressed to the subscriber, before the first of June next, or if more convenient to W. B. Gilley, New York, or H. Huntington, jr. Hartford.

S. G. GOODRICH,
No. 141, Washington street.

Boston, April 15, 1827,

PRIMARY LESSONS IN ARITHMETICK.

PUBLISED by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59, Washington-street, *PRIMARY LESSONS IN ARITHMETICK,* by Frederick Emerson, 2d edition, with improvements. Price 60 cents per dozen.

☞This little work is admirably fitted for beginners, and is extensively used for small children. It will interest the young mind, and early introduce it to the science of numbers. March 10

INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

A SERMON, delivered at the ordination of the Rev. Messrs Scales and Crosby, by Rev. Jusin Edwards, of Andover, on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, is just received by

LINCOLN & EDMANDS

April 7.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY.

PRICE $40.

A FEW COPIES, in six volumes quarto, new and handsome binding, for sale by

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 Washington-street. April 7.

SCHOLARS WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN in a retired, but pleasant and healthful situation in the Country, within fifteen miles of Boston, would be glad to receive into his family three or four boys from six to eight years old, as companions to an only son of that age, to board and instruct, and if desired, to fit for College. Inquire of Col. Joseph May, or of Deacon Samuel Greele, Congress-street. March 24.

ORIGINAL BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington-street, have just commenced the publication of a series of Original Books for Children of all ages, intended particularly as rewards for Sunday and other Schools. For this purpose they have engaged the services of several writers, already favourably known to the public. These Books are printed in uniform style, with engravings, and paged in such a manner as to be bound together in small volumes at any future period.

They have just published—

The Confession;
The Four Apples;
The Advantages of a Good Resolution.

Now in press, and will be ready for sale in a few days—

The Botanical Garden;
The Child who took what did not belong to her;
John Williams, by the author of Evening Hours;
Anna Ross, abridged by do. do.

Several others are in preparation and will be published as occasion may require. The whole will be sold wholesale and retail, at low prices.

☞B. & D. intend keeping a great variety of Books for Children—particularly such as are suitable for Libraries for Sunday and other Schools—which they will furnish on liberal terms. march 31

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